The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864. Vol. 37: No.30.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

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U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

FIFTH STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*

Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(*Formerly the Globe Hotel.*)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid Livery Stable attached. [apr. '64.

PROCLAMATION

FOR A

SPECIAL ELECTION,

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To JOHN ALDSTADT, ESQ., *Sheriff of the County of Bedford—Sends Greeting:*

WHEREAS A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendment or amendments agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly:

And Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general election of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed.

Now, therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, *and in accordance with the true intent and meaning* of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly, aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precints and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature may prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment seperately and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided*, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, than an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or injection of said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed from each of the qualified voters of the State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which ticket shall be; respectively, labelled on the out side, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many seperate written or printed or party written or partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many seperate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors voting for or against the amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the purposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution; and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respect, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figure only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the same shall on the same day and hour be opened and published in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for and against said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up and assertained, and duplicate certificates of the result, shall be signed by the Speaker of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificate shall be delivered to the Govenor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State voting thereon; *Provided*, That if, for any cause a quorum of either house or the Legislature shall not be present at the day and hour above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened in the presence of such members of said houses as shall be present; and in case of the absence of the Speaker of either of said houses, the said certificate shall be signed by the Speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both Speakers, by the Chief Clerks of both houses, or either of them in the absence of one of the said clerks.

SEC. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers in and about the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty or the commission of any offence at, in or about the said election as they would for the neglect of like duty or the commission of like offence at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Bedford, ON TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which are as follows;

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SEC. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

"SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top Township, to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run, to meet at the School house in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londondorry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick School house in said Borough.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr, in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's Mill in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodbury township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the Village of Woodberry.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectfully take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the BOROUGH OF BEDFORD, on the third day after the day of the election, being FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my Office, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff of Bedford County.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Bedford, Pa., July 8, 1864. } [jy1,64-te.

Select Poetry.

TRY AGAIN.

The following poetical version of the well-known incident related of Robert Bruce, who was encouraged to make another and a successful effort to regain the throne of Scotland by observing the perseverance and success of a spider, is from the pen of Eliza Cook:—

Once Bruce of Scotland flung him down
In a lonely mood to think;
'Tis true he was monarch and wore a crown,
But his heart was beginning to sink.

For he had been trying to do a great deed
To make his people glad;
He had tried and tried, but he couldn't succeed,
And his heart was sore and sad.

He flung himself down in sore dispair,
As grieved as man could be;
And as hour after hour he pondered there,
"I must give it up at last," said he.

Now just at the moment a spider dropped,
With its silken cobweb clue;
And the king in the midst of his thinking, stopped
To see what the sipder would do.

It soon began to cling and climb
Straight up with strong endeavor,
But down it came, time after time,
As near to the ground as ever.

But, nothing discouraged, again it went,
And traveled a-half yard higher;
'Twas a delicate thread it had to tread,
And a road where its feet would tire.

Again it fell and swung below,
But again it quickly mounted;
Till up and down, now fast, now slow,
Nine brave attempts were counted.

"Sure," cried the king, "the foolish thing,
Will strive no more to climb,
When it toils so hard to reach and cling,
And tumbles every time."

But steadily upward, inch by inch,
Higher and higher it passed,
Till a bold little run, at the very last pinch,
Put it into its web at last.

"Bravo! bravo!" the king cried out,
"All honor to those who try!
The spider up there defied despair,—
He conquered why shouldn't I?"

And Bruce of Scotland braced his mind,
And, as gossips tell the tale,
He tried once more, as he'd tried before,
And that time he did not fail.

From the Evening Telegraph,

THE BLONDE.

Leave to the harem of the Turk,
The jetty eye and skin of umber;
Leave to his dreams the shades where lurk
Immortal hours without number;
Leave to him such dreams of pleasure
On this earth, and far beyond;
Give to me the loveliest treasure—
Give the beauty of the blonde.
Human, yet her skin transparent,
Is illumined by the rays
Of the soul that glows apparent,
As light in Alabaster vase.

"The Kilkenny Cats."

A late number of *Notes* and *Queries*, gives the following account of the origin of the phrase we have placed at the head of this article. The writer says:—

The story has been so long current that it has become a proverb—"as quarrelsome as the Kilkenny cats"—two of the cats in which city are asserted to have fought so long and so furiously that naught was found of them but two tails!—This is manifestly an Irish exaggeration; and when your readers shall have learned the true anecdote connected with the two cats they will understand why only two tails were found, the unfortunate owners having fled in terrror from the scene of their mutilation. I am happy in being able to state that neither Ireland nor Kilkenny is at all disgraced by the occurrence, which did take place in Kilkenny, but which might have occurred in any other place in the known world.

During the rebellion which occurred in Ireland in 1798 (or may be in 1803) Kilkenny was garrisoned by a regiment of Hessian soldiers, whose custom it was to tie together in one of the barrack rooms two cats by their respective tails, and then to throw them face to face across a line generally used for drying clothes. The cats naturally became infuriated, and scratched each other in the abdomen until death ensued to one or both of them, and terminated their sufferings. The officers of the corps were ultimately made acquainted with these barbarous acts of cruelty, and they resolved to put an end to them and punish the offenders.—In order to effect this purpose, an officer was ordered to inspect each barrack room daily, and to report to the commanding officer in what state he found the room. The cruel soldiers, determined not to lose the daily torture of the wretched cats, generally employed one of their comrades to watch the approach of the officer, in order that the cats might be liberated and take refuge in flight before the visit of the officer to the scene of their torture.

On one occasion the "look-out man" neglected his duty, and the officer of the day was heard ascending the barrack-stairs while the cats were undergoing their customary torture. One of the troopers immediately seized a sword from the armrack, and with a single blow divided the tails of the two cats. The cats, of course, escaped through the open windows of the room, which was entered almost immediately afterward by the officer, who inquired what was the cause of the two bleeding cat's tails being suspended on the clothes line, and was told in reply that "two cats had been fighting in the room; that it was found impossible to seperate them; and that they fought so desperately that they had devoured each other up, with the exception of their two tails;" which may have satisfied Captain Schumelkettel, but would not have deluded any person but a boory Prussian.

AN APRIL FOOL.

AT seventeen Miss Somerset had all the young men in our village at her feet; that is to say, she was surrounded and besieged by them wherever she went. Do you wonder that the matrons and maidens of the village did not like this? Miss Somerset was monopolizing all the eligible young men—literally, all of them. Imagine how painful it must have been to Jane and Emily and Edith.

Miss Somerset would neither marry herself nor let others marry. This was the great offence.—No one grudged her a husband: not at all—"only let her make her choice, and set the rest of the young men free to choose elsewhere." This, however, Miss Somerset was in no hurry to do. She was most impartial in the distribution of her smiles and looks of encouragement, and the consequence was that all the young men held on, each one flattering himself that he would come in winner in the end. This state of things continued for two years, during which period not a single marriage of any consequence took place in the village, much to the displeasure and disgust, not only of the matrons and maidens, but also of the vicar; the vestry clerk and Jobbins the pastry-cook.

At length, however, the good news came that Miss Somerset was engaged. It was doubted at first, as being something much too good to be true; but Jobbins set the matter at rest by announcing that he had received orders for the wedding cake. It was now the turn of the young men to be injured. Miss Somerset had given her hand to none of the set that had so long flocked around her and paid her homage, but to a new comer in the neighborhood, one Mr. Honiton, the son of a Manchester manufacturer, who, on the death of his father, had inherited considerable landed property, and set up as a squire.

Mr. Honiton was married to Miss Somerset, and the bells rang a merry peal, and the little boys ran after the carriages and shouted, and there was great joy everywhere, except in the breasts of certain young men, who felt that they had played the moth and fluttered about the candle, only to have their wings singed at last.

The marriage of Miss Somerset cleared the air. The blighted wall-flowers looked up, the young men who at first thought their disease incurable, recovered wonderfully, and very shortly Emily gave her hand and heart to Theodore, and Edith consented to link her destiny with Adophus. The matrimonial market had been thrown open and business became brisk. Miss Somerset, however, had spoiled the matrimonial prospects of a few, past all redemption. When the flaxen idol first drew votaries to her feet, Miss Jane Morley and Miss Margaret Thompson were of the ripe age of twenty-six; when Miss Somerset left the field and slipped the lash in which she had so long held all the eligible lads of the village tied and bound, those two ladies were twenty-eight; and it is wonderful how the female flower begins to languish and lose the freshness of its bloom on the approach of the thirties. Miss Somerset did Jane and Margaret an irreparable injury. Those two years of distraction tided them into old maidhood.

In other respects, however, the village recovered itself, and I have no doubt that we should all have lived happily ever afterwards, had it not been for an event which occurred about a year and a half after Miss Somerset's marriage. That event was the death of Mr. Honiton. In the short space of eighteen months the flaxen idol had become a widow. The village received the news with astonishment, amazement, and perhaps some slight satisfaction. "Mrs. Honiton must expect grief and sorrow like other folks; she had her share of gaiety and pleasure, goodness knows, and perhaps it would do her good." This is what the old maids and the sourest of the matrons whispered to one another coming home from church after a sermon on charity. But the village was not prepared for one startling consequence of Mr. Honiton's death. A few weeks after that melancholy event, his widow—the idol came back to live among us, and took up her abode at the house of her papa, who, it should be stated, had been in the meantime gathered to his plebeian fathers, leaving his house and his property to his daughter. Mrs. Honiton did not show herself for some days after her arrival, and during this period of suspense the village speculated upon the ravages which grief had made upon her beauty, upon the tears which had dimmed the lustre of her eye, and the nights of watching which had blanched her cheek and clouded her fair brow. The village—at least the female portion of it—was prepared for a walking monument of the profoundest sorrow, a widowed presentment of the true conventional type, with weeds hanging loosely about her figure, scorning all grace and showing neither shape nor make. Miss Jane Morely and Miss Margaret Thompson, who had taken refuge from the slights of the world in stern tea meetings in connection with clubs and a high persuasion, pictured her in a pair of flat-soled shoes, wearing a scanty black stuff gown, short, and without crinoline, and carrying on her head a coal-scuttle swathed in crape. It was a terrible shock to all these expectants when the widow made her first public appearance among them. Lady Godiva riding through the village in the original Coventry costume, could not have caused a greater sensation. Mrs. Honiton was as beautiful, as radiant, as young as ever. It was evident that she had not been plunged into any violent grief: she had not cried her eyes out and spoiled her beauty; she had not been left destitute to give others the luxury of commiserating and helping her; and, worse than all, she wore so very natty and retiring a widow's cap, that you could scarcely detect that emblem of her bereavement. I dont exactly know what an invisible peruke is, but Mrs. Honiton's headgear was certainly an invisible widow's cap. It was considered quite scandalous that Mrs. Honiton should have got over her calamity so easily. In order, however, to acquit the lady of any charge of heartlessness which may be founded upon these facts, I may state that she gave her hand to Mr. Honiton at the stern command of her father, reserving her heart to herself, and that Mr. Honiton was little better than an idiot, a gentleman who spent nearly the whole of his time in the stable and the kennel, and placed his wife in the scale of his affection after his horse, his dog, and his gun. Under these circumstances it would have been rank hipocrisy in Mrs. Honiton to show herself deeply grieved, but what aggravated the female community most deeply was Mrs. Honiton's widow's cap. When she appeared in it for the first time in church she looked lovelier than ever. The merest suspicion of crimped white muslin peeping out between her black bonnet and her golden hair gave an additional piquancy to her beauty. And then her weeds were all so fashionably made and elegantly worn that her figure really seemed to be improved by them. Her pink complexion stood out in charming contrast against her black crape bonnet; and this last mentioned portion of her dress was a dainty cockle-shell article, so neat and natty that you might have imagined it to be a wedding bonnet dyed black.

Do you wonder that the women folks were indignant? They would have been more than women, more than mortal, if they had not. They had suffered already at the hands of this ensnaring siren; they had got rid of her, as they had fondly hoped for ever, and here she was again troubling their waters as of yore. Her cap was assailed at once. It was a heartless mockery to put on a thing like that, and her husband only dead six weeks, and she ought to be ashamed of herself! But Mrs. Honiton did not appear at all ashamed. She paid close attention to the service, and said all the responses, and sang all the psalms, and with her calm pale face and placid eyes turned upwards looked like an angel—at least that is what young Parkinson thought—Parkinson who had never closed either his eyes or his mouth since the fair vision burst upon him at the very commencement of the service.

Such was the state of affairs when Mr. Charles Bevington came to reside in our village. Mr. Charles Bevington was a rising young barrister—a handsome, dashing fellow, with black whiskers, and an easy, nonchalant address. Physically he was a sort of prize man; a specimen of humanity who would have carried off the gold medal at an exhibition of his species. He had a broad forehead and a broad chest; his frame was muscular and strongly knit; his hair curled all over his well set head; and his eyes beamed with vigor and vivacity. With all this he had a ready tongue, a wonderful faculty for talking rattling nonsense; and he was a bachelor. He was the sort of person who, as soon as he is seen, provokes the emphatic commentary, "What a handsome man!" His good looks so strongly developed, and, as a whole, so complete and undeniable, that even married ladies, in the presence of their husbands, could not restrain their admiration; and husbands could hear their remarks with complacency, for it was a startling fact which nobody could deny. It was natural to say that Mr. Charles Bevington was handsome, as it would have been to say that a man seven feet high was tall. Like all the others, Mr. Bevington became attracted by the beauty of the young widow, and very shortly after his arrival in the village he came to me raving about her.

"I wish you would marry her," I said.

Mr. Bevington was startled at my coming down upon him plump at the first word with the expression of such a wish as this.

"Why—how—what do you mean?" he stammered out.

"I mean exactly what I say," I repeated. "I wish you would marry Mrs. Honiton, for thereby you would do the village a signal service."

"I should have thought quite the contrary," he repled, "for all the young fellows are mad after her."

"That's the mischief," I said.

"Mischief! I really dont understand you."

"Why, the fact is, Mrs. Honiton monopolizes the attention of all the young men, and the other young ladies in the village have nobody to make love to them. If Mrs. Honiton were married, five or six eligible parties would be let loose from her tail to go and court elsewhere. Our damsels are languishing for beaux, and all on account of this bewitched widow."

"Well," he said, I don't wonder at that."

"No," I said, "but the young ladies wonder at it, and what's more, they don't like it; and if you'll only go and marry Mrs. Honiton out of the way, I m sure they'll subscribe for a testimonial to you."

"Are you really serious?" he said.

"Perfectly so," I replied;" "in fact, I would marry her myself out of pity for the poor girls, only for the trifling obstacle of which you are aware, that I am married already."

"Has she money?" he asked.

"Lots," I replied.

"Then," he said, there is no need to ask more questions, for I don't require you or any one else to tell me that she is as beautiful as an angel. By Jove I'll take your advice, and stick up to her."

"Do," I said; "and if you only win the widow's heart, you will at the same time win the hearts of all the unmarried ladies of the village. Maidens and matrons will all be ready to praise you."

"In that case," he said. "I shall step into a perfect mine of affection. Well, I'll go in for it, at any rate."

"Yes," I said, "do go in and win."

Mr. Bevington did go in for it. He laid siege to the widow immediate, much to the indignation and disgust of her train of admirers, who looked upon the encroachment of the tall, handsome barrister as something entirely disproportionate and unfair. When Mr. Bevington dashed into the midst of them, and carried the widow off in triumph, his rivals fell off timidly, and looked up at him as much as to say, "Why don't you compete with one of your own size?" The widow, however, was by no means inclined to encourage a monopoly of herself, and still continued to distribute her smiles with impartiality. The consequence was, that her many admirers held on for some time and did their best to dispute the ground with the handsome barrister; but it was very discouraging work. The barrister almost invariably got the best of it, and on such occasions the widow would look at her train, and shrug her pretty shoulders, as much as to say "It is really not my fault. I try to give you all a chance; and if you let this dashing, black-whiskered man cut you out, why, you have only yourselves to blame."

Mrs. Honiton's followers began to drop off one by one, and the female villagers looked up. Mr. Webber, the cotton-broker, was the first to relax his hold and sink into the waters of despair; then Capt. Jarvis; then young Jenkens, the alderman's son, and two or three more, until the prize was disputed by only two—Mr. Bevington, the handsome barrister, and Mr. Joseph Perkins, a mild little gentleman, whose sticking up to Mrs. Honiton had always been regarded as like his impudence. As some half dozen of Mrs. Honiton's admirers had now been detached for other service, the village was in a humor to be amused at the pretensions of "little Perkens," particularly as little Perkins had only four hundred a year, and was short, and by no means what the ladies call handsome. Little Perkins had another fault—or, at least, he exhibited certain traits of character which are a positive advantage when placed in competition with physical beauty and dash. Perkins was amiable, gentle and unobtrusive in his manners, kind and generous of disposition, and, on all occasions, highly considerate of the feelings of others. And because he was all this, and wasn't six feet high, and hadn't black whiskers, and didn't bounce and talk loud, the girls called him a "molly." It is the same in the matrimonial market as in the shop or the bazaar. It is the showy article that takes. Women see a gaudy man, all dazzle and bright color, and they say at once, "I'll take this article, please," without even stopping to inquire if he will wash, if he will wear, and if its colors are fast. I believe that if it were the custom for women to propose, and if they were left to make their choice, they would all throw the hankerchief to the long-legged black whiskered, handsome fellows, perfectly irrespective of brains or character. Scholars, philosophers, and men of thought and mind would not get wives at all.

So the village laughed at the pretensions of little Mr. Perkins, and of course Mr. Bevington was in every respect above seriously regarding so insignificant a person as his rival. He treated him as a big mastiff treats a little puppy dog. He did not exhibit any impatience when Mr. Perkins joined the society of himself and the widow, but rather took delight in drawing him out and encouraging him to go on. Mr. Bevington, in fact, was amused with the little man, and liked to "trot him out," as he expressed it before the widow.—And the widow seemed to enjoy the fun, and was forever sending Perkins to fetch and carry for her. If, when she was sitting by the side of the dashing Mr. Bevington, she happened to drop her handkerchief, she would call to little Perkins to pick it up for her, and Bevington would quietly keep his seat and allow Perkins to perform the office. Everybody pitied little Perkins and wondered that he could be such a fool

But Mr. Bevington was suddenly called away on business, and Mr. Perkins had the field all to himself. He seized the opportunity to make an offer to the widow. He fell upon his knees, vowed that he loved her to distraction, and swore that he could never be happy without her. Mrs. Honiton rejected him, and actually laughed at him.—Poor little Perkins went home and took to his bed, and was ill for weeks.

In the mean time the handsome barrister returned, and hearing of Perkin's declaration, was immensely amused, and told the story everywhere with great gusto and delight.

One day, shortly after this, Bevington called upon me with an invitation to an evening party at Mrs. Honiton's house.

"Well," I said, I presume you have done it: gone in and won as I advised you."

"Well," he said," I think I may safely say I have."

"And it's all settled," I said.

"Well, not exactly," he said; "she has some scruples about giving her consent so soon after her—her bereavement, which is quite right and proper, you know, and I like her the better for it; but it's all right."

"Ah! doesn't like the idea of serving up the funeral baked meats at the wedding tables," I remarked.

"Precisely, and wants to wear out the black dress; but you'll come to the party, won't you?—I want you to be there particularly, for we are going to have a lark with little Perkins."

"What," I said, "will he be there after what has occurred?"

"There's the lark," he said? "observe the date of the party, the first of April; we're going to make an April fool of him."

I asked how they intended to proceed. He explained:

"Oh, it is the simplest thing in the world," he said. I have written a long letter to Perkins, as if from Mrs. Honiton, inviting him to the party and giving him to believe that she relents towards him and is anxious that he should renew his addresses."

"Does Mrs. Honiton know of it?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; of course she does, and enters into the joke with an anticipation of rare fun. What a lark it will be to see little Perkins hoaxed?

"It will, indeed," I said, "and I shall certainly be there to see."

I went to the party on the first of April, and arriving rather early, found Mr. Bevington and the widow concocting an elaboration of the plot for making an April fool of Perkins. It was arranged that Mrs. Honiton should give Perkins great encouragement, and lead him to a second declaration, and that the guests should all come in at the moment and discover him on his knees at her feet.—I thought this going rather to far, and was somewhat surprised that Mrs. Honiton should be so eager to join in so heartless a plot, but as all the guests who were in the secret looked upon it as a great piece of fun, I said nothing and let matters proceed.

Perkins arrival, was announced, and entered the drawing-room in a faultless evening suit, evidently ordered for the occasion. He went straight to Mrs. Honiton, shook her warmly by the hand, and looked his happiness and his thanks with an expression of honest earnestness, which made me feel ashamed of myself for having, in the remotest way, entered into the conspiracy against him. I could not have imagined Mrs. Honiton so consummate an actress. She returned his warm grasp in the most impresive manner, and put on an expression of delight and pleasure which it would have been impossible to suspect. Bevington was holding on by the mantlepiece, convulsed with suppressed laughter. Mrs. Honiton saw him frown gravely, sustaining her part to perfection. When Bevington had managed to control his laughter, he went up to Perkins and whispered words of encouragement in his ear; and all the evening he followed him about, muttering such things as "Faint heart never won fair lady," "Fortune favors the brave," "Go in and win," "She loves you, Perkins."

The moment came. It was after supper, and after the first quadrille. Mrs. Honiton, who had been Perkin's partner, led him away out of the drawing-room into an adjoining appartment. Bevington gave the initiated the signal, and we followed. Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Honiton were walking up and down the room, arm-in-arm, talking softly.—Every now and then we could hear Perkins making mention of his "heart" his "devotion," his "long attachment," his "unalterable devotion." Mrs

and wanton cruelty towards the most kindhearted and inoffensive of men, might at some future time feel no scruple in practising that cruelty upon a defenceless woman: and I have thought it most probable that a man who has invariable, and under many trying circumstances, shown himself to possess all the qualities which make up the character of a true gentleman, will prove himself to be a kind and devoted husband. Sir, I have made my choice."

And Mrs. Honiton gave her hand to Perkins, led him into the Ballroom, among the company, and there openly announced to her guests that she had made choice of a husband.

And so Mr. Perkins, instead of being made an April fool, was made the happiest man alive.—And the village wondered, and refused to believe its eyes, until it saw Mr. and Mrs. Perkins roll away in the bridal chariot.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

THE FREMONT MOVEMENT.

There was a time once when the name of John C. Fremont could have rallied every friend of universal freedom throughout the western continent, when from the pine-clad hills of patriotic Maine to the golden sands of California, he was heralded as the champion of the down-trodden and oppressed. Then the enthusiasts, the conscientious, and the liberal hailed him as their leading star, proudly conscious that he was an honorable man, incapable of the littleness which is so frequently attributed to that class known as political aspirants. Now, alas, there is apparently a great "change in the affairs" of this man, and what was once claimed for him has been blotted out of existence by a single dash of his pen and to-day he stands before the country with the avowed purpose of defeating the present great and good man at the head of the American nation.

"What a fall was there, my countrymen!" when this man, whose friends claimed for him perfection, came into the political arena a candidate for the presidency to satisfy his own private griefs, occasioned by his own incapacity, with the clearly defined purpose of defeating the men who for three long years have battled for the maintainance of constitutional liberty, and the American Union as never men have battled in the history of the world, and by their defeat to place the government in the hands of the men who have constantly, by their untoward efforts, lent aid and comfort to the rebels from the day that they, in their fury and haste, discharged the first gun upon Fort Sumter down to this last moment, and who will continue to do so until traitors cease to be and time, ever-passing and ever-changing time, shall have blotted from the hearts of the people all knowledge of internecine strife.

But we will see how this movement is likely to prove successful and whence it originated.

Immediately after the publication of a call for the assembling of a Republican National Convention at Baltimore for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, a number of broken down politicians got up a call for a great National Advisory Convention to assemble at Cleveland, intimating in the call that the state of the country required a free interchange of opinion, and that the people should indicate through their delegates what should be done at Baltimore. The plausible manner of the call, it was thought, would induce many honest men to rely upon it, and to give it their sanction. No nomination was even hinted at, the affairs of the Nation were to be solemnly discussed by the people, nothing more. This was all very plausible, certainly.

The Convention assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, headed by ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, and Parker Pillsbury, of N. Hampshire, two as completely broken-down political machines as ever cursed any country. The attendance, instead of being an outpouring of the people who desired to be heard, was composed of some four hundred self-constituted delegates, all told, without credentials, of the same kidney as Johnston and Pillsbury, with the addition of a number of infidel German Radicals. These men instead of deliberating upon the state of the country, as they intimated in their call, at once set about making arrangements to nominate candidates.—Many who had gone there became disgusted with the company in which they unintentionally found themselves, and when they proceeded to nominate, there were only one hundred and fifty-six delegates answered to their names, the rest having retired in good order. So much for the Convention.

A few days after its adjournment, its nominee for President, John C. Fremont, wrote a letter of acceptance, in which he says in almost so many words, that he is simply a candidate to accomplish the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. He has no hopes of success, he does not dream of any thing of that kind, nor is he actuated by anything but petty spite, and to satisfy this he would be the instrument to elect any traitor in the country to the Presidential chair of the United States. How noble, how patriotic this cox-comb is!

But fortunately for the country the movement has proven a still-born, verily. The only demonstrations of which we have heard have been gotten up by the Democrats. From Lake Erie to the Delaware, in this State, there is not a single Republican paper supporting him, nor do we know of a single member of the Republican party.—Certainly none in Bedford county, and yet, we constantly see it stated in the Democratic papers, that the country is alive with enthusiasm over the nomination. If it is, we cannot "see it." These statements, however, are sufficient to convince any Union man that the Fremont movement is in direct alliance with those who desire the establishment of the Montgomery Constitution and the election to the Presidency of a minion of Jeff. Davis. Friends, the nomination of Fremont will not take a score of votes from Abraham Lincoln in this State. The Germans of Philadelphia and elsewhere have and are repudiating him. The movement is a complete failure.

The Form of the Ballots for the Constitutional Amendments.

It is well that our friends throughout the State should properly understand the legal form of the ballots to be used in voting for the Constitutional amendments. We submit a ticket in favor of the three amendments, as provided for by the law:

First Amendment.
FOR THE AMENDMENT.
Second Amendment.
FOR THE AMENDMENT.
Third Amendment.
FOR THE AMENDMENT.

—These tickets are to be folded so as to enclose the words "for the amendment," leaving outside for perusal as the ballot is distributed to the boxes, the words "first amendment." All the amendments are important, and it should become the duty of every man truly devoted to the Union and the Commonwealth, zealously to labor for their endorsement at the ballot box.

The above suggestions we copy from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and to them we would add, that every man who has a friend in the army, and who desires to extend to him the privilege of expressing his political opinions through the ballot box, should turn out and bring out his less patriotic and less ardent neighbors to vote the amendments through. It is probable that our adversaries who rejoice at the defeat of the Union arms may not have moral courage enough to fight the matter openly, yet they should be closely watched. What confidence can be placed in the "friends of soldiers" who feel disappointed at the repulse of the rebels in an attack upon our National Capitol? Who feel chagrined when Baltimore is not taken? Who are grieved when the Alabama is sunk and rejoice when Semmes escapes? Now, then, do not trust them, bring out every vote necessary to success, and victory will crown your efforts and all will be well.

NOTHING NEW.

Many otherwise right-thinking men are always opposed to the introduction of anything new.—Whether it be a new idea in politics or a new labor-saving power in mechanics, it is opposed for the selfsame reason, that, it is new.

To all such we would say that the amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow soldiers to vote is nothing new, but on the contrary as a law of Pennsylvania it is at least fifty-one years old; as will appear on reference to the Penna. State Reports 5th Wright. The facts there set forth by Judge Woodward (who ought to be good authority among Democrats) are in substance as follows:

On the 29th of March, 1813, an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing volunteers in active service to vote. This was under the old Constitution of 1790 and continued in force until the adoption of the new or amended Constitution in 1838 which took effect January 1st, 1839.

In 1834 a committee, of very competent constitutional lawyers (in the language of Judge W.) which had been appointed some time previous, to revise our civil code, reported a general election law, in which, they did not hesitate to retain the substance of the act of 1813. This report was not taken up by the Legislature until near the close of the session of 1839 and was then hurriedly passed. In the meantime the new Constitution had gone into effect, while the report was made under the old.

The whole subject remained in this condition, the people supposing they had a law allowing volunteers in active service to vote, until in the case of Chase vs. Miller, May 22d, 1862, the Supreme Court pronounced the Act of 1839 allowing soldiers to vote unconstitutional. As soon as possible after this decision our Legislature took the necessary steps so to amend the Constitution as to restore to our gallant soldiers their former privileges, enjoyed since 1813, and the people are now only asked to do their share in restoring to all the soldiers of Pennsylvania their ancient rights, and are not asked to introduce any new political ideas, nor to confer any new privileges.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE,

The continuous dropping of water wears out rock. Strong as rebellion may be in numbers, in territory, and in that desperation which makes little much, it cannot withstand the repeated waves which are rolled against it, each one with more force and fresh determination. It has stood beyond all of our expectations; it has continued against all of our efforts. The original line of treason has been swung back at various points: cities have fallen, towns been taken and even States rescued. But the rebellion yet has a military head and presents an armed front. The reduction of this—the restoration of peace—the quelling of that mutiny which argues behind cannon and breastworks evidently anticipates everything else, and is the immediate precursor of the end.

We have done much. We have accomplished a great deal. The results are recorded and legible. But we have not done what we were able to do; we have not done all that it was needful for us to do. We have pushed back the rebels into the very heart of Georgia, and there hold them. We have severed their southern lines of communication from Richmond, and are advancing. New Orleans is redeemed. Farragut is at work before Mobile, and Charleston has no rest from hostile shot and shell. Tennessee is partially ours, and Western Virginia reorganized. Other successes will suggest themselves to every reader. Still we have not taken hold of the end. Still we have not the men who are sufficient to grasp at all the points of a great campaign, extending over a vaster field than any modern war, and order peace.

This fact is recognized by the Administration, in connection with a decision to end the rebellion with the existing campaign, which will commend itself to the sober judgment and deliberate approval of all. The only legitimate consequence of the recognition and determination is published in the proclamation which calls for half a million more men. The call will surprise many and alarm many, when it should only gratify all. Large as it is, its very vastness precludes the need for another draft, and insures the accomplishment of what we have postponed during four years, by reason of insufficient means. Understanding the work to be done, our efforts have not been commensurate with our task. This will render them so. The south has its last reserves in the field—boys of sixteen and men of sixty. They are risking all on the campaign now in progress. Beyond it they have neither hope nor resources. In this very juncture and critical moment they are to be overborne and crushed by a new levy which compares favorably for size with their whole army—by a levy which is sufficient to hold all fortified places and maintain all important points, so that the disciplined and acclimated troops can move further into the rebellion, can move in stronger force; can preserve their communications; can detach divisions for incidental duty, and sum up a prolonged war in a short but active campaign. These are plainly the objects of the call, and as they are also the objects of the war, inconvenient as the summons may be, and difficult of realization in many places, we apprehend a readiness of response that will again give a great credit to the persistent loyalty and determined nationality of the people.

We should all have been more highly gratified if this summons had not been necessary; as we should all have rejoiced could the bitter chalice of civil war have been averted. Both have forced upon us in opposition to our wishes, and must be met in accordance with our patriotism and our interests. The two are now one, and must be consulted together. Whatever they demand will be yielded, though the measure should run to as great an extent as during the Revolution.

The draft now ordered takes place early in September, and is for one year's service. The assigned period marks the conviction of military men that such reinforcements to our existing armies will suffice to secure victory within the term. The draft occurs at as favorable a portion of the year as any, and ensures service in the healthiest part of the season. The crops, excepting corn and winter grain, will have been harvested; and neither of these require that instant attention demanded by others There is no time when the southern climate is so free from fevers and other complaints, and when comfort will march more hand-in-hand with duty. The immigration that grows with growing months, and which the prospect of further European complications only augments, will have reached a larger volume and placed more labor at our disposition.

The proportion to be raised in this State and city has not been announced. The call for one hundred days men is now nearly answered, and will be fully met within ten days. The quota for the city under the present call will not vary materially from eleven thousand men. Some wards have now hansome credits, which will weaken the demand upon them. By reawakening the spirit which burned at the commencement, and by active employment of fitting agencies, we may largely reduce the pressure of the demand when it comes upon us, even if it should not be wholly met by volunteering. The only way to do this is to seize the instant and commence vigorous action at once. There are six weeks for preparation. We trust they will be usefully employed, so employed that the response of our State will come with the foremost. And then, when the results of all this expenditure and all this labor is met in a restored Union, as this call freshly convinces us will be the case, the prosperity paid back to the State and the honor which will last forever will do much toward compensating our outlay and gilding our laurels. The call cannot be avoided. Let it be nobly and promptly met.—*North American*

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

The Draft to Commence on the 5th of September, Where Quotas are not Filled.

TERM OF SERVICE, ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS.

WHEREAS, By the act approved July 4th 1864, entitled An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion, at any tsme hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for miltary service, and that in case the quota of any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county noc so sub-subdivided shall not be filled within the space of 50 days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled;

And whereas, The new enrollment hertofore ordered, is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for redruting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent State; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law, for the period of service for which they enlist.

And I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers, on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In the testimony whereof I have hereinto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [L. S.]

BY THE PRESIDENT:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION,

From the N. Y. World, of July 15.

THE LATE INVASION.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The investment of the northern defences of Washington by the enemy, for the first time in the progress of this war, commenced early last Monday morning. That brief time, however, has been filled with so much hope and fear, and anxiety and excitement, that its sudden end is hailed all the more gratefully. On Sunday last, after defeating the forces of General Wallace at Monocacy bridge, the enemy sent a column of troops down the Washington and Frederick turnpike. It entered Rockville on Sunday morning, appropriated all supplies that it could lay its hands on, and then moved on toward Washington. Five miles from Georgetown and two miles beyond the fortifications, it drove in our pickets one mile on Sunday night. At daybreak on Monday morning, skirmishing commenced within rifle shot of Fort Pennsylvania, three miles from Georgetown. The fort startled the citizens of Georgetown by opening its heavy guns. Skirmishing lasted all day and into the night; the enemy not seeming in large force enough to advance their line. Simultaneously with the appearance of this force another division of troops appeared on the Seventh-street road, four miles from the city, direcly north, and immediately in front of Forts Stevens and De Russey. Here they seemed in larger force, and in skirmishing with invalid regiments and militia, our forces got the worst of it. At times the rebels were *within two hundred yards of the forts* and their sharpshooters picked off a good many who stuck their heads above the parapets.

By Monday noon the enemy had a strong skirmish line, and some sixty were killed and wounded; but at dusk the veteran troops came up and advanced to the front, when fighting became severe for skirmishing. The rebels began to use artillery, and Forts Slocum and De Russey opened in reply with their heavy guns.

The fight, which was seen by hundreds of spectators on the Seventh-street road, was very exciting to novices. The country was well situated to see all the firing of infantry and heavy fort artillery, while burning residences, barns and other buildings, which had been fired by both parties to get better of each other, lighted up the fields and woods that skirt just outside the outer line of fortifications.

Great doubt had existed all along as to the strength of the enemy in our front, and much difficulty was experienced even to the end of investment in getting that information. Prisoners were taken who stated that the troops just in front of our forts belonged to General Gordon's division of Ewell's old corps, formerly Stonewall Jackson's, and now commanded by Major-General John Early, and that Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden, and Johnson were with the invading force. It was confidently thought that if the enemy intended any assault on our works it would be made on Monday night.

Accordingly, every preparation was made.—Veteran reinforcements filled the streets leading to the front, and the entire city was out on *quivive*. Thousands, including many ladies, rode out to see the expected demonstration, and remained during most of Tuesday witnessing the skirmishing, until ordered away. Monday night passed and no attack was made, and Tuesday was named as the day which would decide that question.

If the enemy had fifty thousand men, as alleged in good quarters, the time of Tuesday was of vital importance to our strength. On Tuesday morning just after daybreak, the boom of Forts De-Russey, Slocum, and Stevens, four miles north of city, came reverberating over Washington. That city was all alive and astir for the great event anticipated. Added to the excitement came a proclamation for every able-bodied man to turn out as militia, and be mustered into service for sixty days. Citizens were seen on every hand with guns on their shoulders, while employees of departments and government workshops, who had been previously organized and drilled, turned out several thousand strong.

Three thousand convalescent soldiers were also obtained from the hospitals, besides veteran forces were increasing hourly by fresh arrivals.

At noon intelligence of the cutting of all telegraphic and railroad lines between Baltimore and Washington came to hand, and added, it was thought then, something as to the enemy's full design—Washington became isolated and so remained thirty-six hours—Tuesday afternoon Pennsylvania avenue was crowded with troops marching in all directions, while an incessant flood of extras from newspaper offices announcing that Fort Lincoln, situated on the Baltimore turnpike ten miles north-east of the capital, had been attacked, wrought up the excitement to the highest pitch yet reached during the invasion. In the meanwhile skirmishing continued all Tuesday afternoon all along the lines, without anything new being developed in the enemy's lines; and so Tuesday wore into night, and, notwithstanding published rumors of the advance of the rebel force on the south side of the Potomac, a perfect feeling of security prevailed, for it was then doubted if the rebels intended an assault, and if they did our forces would prove too much for them.

During the early part of the night, their line was strong as usual, stretching from the railroad this side of Bladensburg, to Fort Pennsylvania, two miles from the Potomac. The city now being perfectly isolated, many of the places of business were closed, and provision prices became "panicy."

Flour rose in price ten dollars per barrel, and citizens found great difficulty in providing for their families when suddenly ordered into the ranks.—Tuesday afternoon no one was allowed to go to the front without a pass, and rumor was *glib* enough. There was but little excitement except among the militia. It was well understood all was in readiness by our forces to attack on Wednesday morning.

But day-break came, and behold the skirmish line and pickets had vanished, and the enemy was gone.

Ruined fields, smouldering houses, and his dead and wounded, were all he left behind; a most sickening memento of his visit.

Cavalry followed in pursuit, and the enemy were found to be retreating toward Frederick. A small battery had remained near Bladensburg, firing at the railroad train long after the main line had retreated. Thus commenced and thus ended the rebel invasion of the District of Columbia, and investment of Washington.

The enemy's troops came nearer the city than they ever have before. At several points in their lines the city could be plainly seen, and objects of special interests designated, while from some of the public buildings skirmishing could be seen with the aid of a commonopera glass. The rebel headquarters were at Silver Springs, in the residence of F. P. Blair, Sr. This was about the only house spared from the flames on the seventh-street road. Postmaster-General Blair's residence, adjoining it, was burned with all its contents. Early and Breckinridge were two days at Blair's house, and it was through the influence of Breckinridge that it did not share the fate of his son's.

The President and Secretary Stanton showed their anxiety in the situation, by being present at the wharf were steamers were unloading troops, and hastening them to the front, while the former, in company with General Halleck, was at the front a good deal of the time. All three were in Fort Stevens, when several were killed near them.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An arrival from City Point to-day reports that there has been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines. The Rebels yesterday morning fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States from a field battery, near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three balls passed through the latter.

General Sheridan has gone on another raid.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Reports from the Army of the Potomac say that the Rebels have manœuvred their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack on our rear from the last accounts. General Hill's corps was moying around our left with the intention, says military men, of getting in our rear.

General Ricketts' division is in front of Gen. Butler's forces, and a portion of Longstreet's division is in front of the Ninth corps.

The Weldon Railroad, which was cut by Gen. Wilson, in his late raid, has been repaired by the Rebels, and is used by them. Thirteen trains ran to and from Petersburg on Sunday.

The mail steamer Keyport arrived here this morning from City Point. She brought up the army mail and a number of men of the 155th Ohio, (one hundred days' men,) who are sick with fever. There were some indications that the Rebels are meditating an attack upon Grant, and they appear to be cautiously feeling our lines.—Considerable skirmishing has taken place within the past few days at different points along the lines.

The Rebels seem to imagine that Grant has been so much weakened by sending troops to the relief of Washington that they can risk an attack. Our army is much in hopes that the Rebels will come out to make an attack under that impression.

The Rebels have taken advantage of the withdrawal of some of our gunboats from the James river, and yesterday morning they fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States from a field battery stationed near Wilson's Landing. The Weems had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the United States, not doing much damage however.

As the Keyport came down the James river she saw a large body of Rebel cavalry on the banks a short distance below Wilcox's. The Keyport put on all steam, and passed them with a full headway, but the Rebels made no demonstration against the boat.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Sheridan, who has gone on another raid with a large force of cavalry. He will, doubtless, be heard from within a day or two.

Rebel deserters continue to come within our lines in considerable numbers. The Keyport brought up twenty-one, under guard of a detachment of the 20th New York, commanded by Lieutenant Mulker. This officer also had five of our men under sentence of a court martial, including a Captain.

The Keyport also brought up three families of refugees, who resided in Prince George county, near Petersburg. They brought with them their bedding and clothing, but in other respects they were perfectly destitute.

CONTINUED RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

From the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Beyond the steady advance of our columns in the direction of Edward's Ferry, some thirty miles from Washington, at which point the Rebels crossed into Virginia, nothing is to be observed worth recording.

Through the country between that point and this city, at the present time, everything is quiet. On the Rockville road, so recently the scene of active operations, nothing is to be observed, except the occasional passage of a wagon, and here and there a straggling soldier.

We have the country still picketed about three miles beyond Tenallytown. During the fighting through the streets of Rockville, on Wednesday last, the citizens took refuge for safety in the cellars of their houses. The town was uninjured, with the exception that a few houses were struck by bullets.

General Ord was at Tenallytown yesterday afternoon, and General Wright was said to be at Poolesville. During the fight at Rockville we lost two killed and thirty wounded. No doubt seems to exist that the Rebels have pessed through Aldie, and have effected their escape through Ashby's Gap.

The last of the Rebels crossed the river about daylight yesterday morning, consisting of a rear-guard of fifteen hundred cavalry. Their rear had a smart skirmish with our advance. Before ten o'clock yesterday morning we occupied Edward's Ferry in considerable force, and troops pouring in that direction. The latest from the front indicates that the invaders have succeded in gaining the mountain passes.

BEDFORD INQUIRER BULLETIN.

Special Dispatch to the Bedford Inquirer:

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio railroads are fully repaired and trains now run regularly.

The rebel raid in Maine has developed into an attempt by the rebels to rob the bank at Calais, Maine. The attempt was frustrated, and three men arrested.

The rebels are demonstrating in some force against Huntsville, Alabama, but no fears are felt for its safety.

The steamer Northern Light from Aspinwall, was chased by a rebel steamer but escaped.

Government has received advices from Sherman that he has crossed the Chattahoochee without opposition. It is believed in Washington that Atlanta has fallen.

Gold fell yesterday from 2.70 to 2.60.

The Europa arrived yesterday, the news is unimportant.

On a vote of censure in Parliament, the ministry gained by a slight majority in the House of Commons, but lost in the House of Lords. It was considered a virtual defeat.

All is quiet in front of Petersburg.

FULTON.

New Advertisements.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Editor of the Inquirer:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
jy1,64—3m.] 831 Broadway, New York.

A Card to the Suffering

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with acvantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.
Agent for the Uniteb States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.
jy1,64—3m.]

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box, Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address
JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
jly 22-64,-3m.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD,

Male or Female, if you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, which causes so many alarming symtoms, It unfits them for Marriage, and is the Greatest Evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN. See symtoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are a sufferer, cut out the Advertisement and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Helmbold's take no other. Cure guarranied.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.
Jy1-1m.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.
WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.
June 17, 1863-3m.

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.
See Advertisement.
For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [June3,'64:] [1m.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING—BEDFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 30th day of July, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company and the Bedford Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of May 16th, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroad Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JNO. P. REED,
July 15,'64,-2t. *Secretary.*

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nichodemus, Esq., and lift them.

C. N. HICKOK,
June 10, 1854-3t. Secretary.

DISPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered, from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be a most unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times; been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "**C. M. Jackson**" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and anufactory.
No. 631 ARCH STREET,
JONES & EVANS.
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

☞ A company of hundred day men from Bloody Run and Hopewell reported for duty at Harrisburg, last Friday.

THE NEW PAPER.—A gentleman pretty well known in this county, writes as follows from Ray's Hill, concerning Over's paper:

"I have heard nothing concerning Over's movements since I was in Bedford. Has he given up the enterprise? If he has not, it will be our duty to induce the people not to take his paper. I feel satisfied it is only a scheme to divide the party, for a selfish purpose. We are all well pleased with the appearance of the *Inquirer*, and we feel assured that with a continuance of its present character, that your ultimate success will be beyond your most sanguine expectations."

In answer to our correspondent's inquiries we may say that Over has *not* given up his enterprise. His paper will be out prehaps next week. We are told that he intends to send it to the old subscribers of the *Inquirer* in hopes that they will not return it. In the meantime we have a bit of information in regard to the origin of the movement that does not surprise us in the least. It corroberates fully our first intimations on the subject and confirms the view in regard to the character of the movement taken above by our correspondent.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to Jos. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

DURING the past week we have been in New York for the purpose of procuring a fast power press. We have succeeded in finding one, admirably adapted we think to our wants.

All varieties of press work from a small card to a large sized newspaper can be executed in the best style on it. We expect it will be in operation in a few weeks in our printing office. During our absence our friend Mr. Durborrow has had charge of the *Inquirer*, and most of the original matter in this weeks paper is his.

Rev. A. Essick of St. James, Church Gettysburg will preach in the Lutheran Church on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock.

The Rev. S. J. Niccolls of Chambersburg, will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. M. Crowell of Philadelphia, at 7½ P. M.

The 2nd. Quarterly Meeting for Rainsburg circuit will be held on Saturday and Sabbath the 30th and 31st of July at Hartley's Church.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—An unusual large number of visitors have been registered at the springs this week. On Wednesday Miss. Lane, Miss. Harriet Buchanan, Dr. Henry Carpenter and James Buchanan arrived. A number of his and J. Davis' friends from town went to the Mt. Dallas Station to meet him, and returned to the springs with him. Gen. Buell who is staying at the springs rode in the same carriage by the side of Mr. Buchanan. A "Col." Plume of Philadelphia was conspicious on the occasion. The "Col." is the person who swung his hat and hurrahed loudly in town one day last week, when it was reported by the allies of the rebels that Washington was captured. A young man who has been in the rebel service under Imboden was very appropriately in the company.

A subscriber at Six Mile Run sends us three new names for the *Inquirer*, and adds "the above are all good men—I will try and get you some more." Perhaps others of our readers and subscribers may get an idea from this, and *act* on it. Our power press, that is to come, will enable us to supply a reasonable number of new subscribers. Say one thousand.

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES.—"Let those see which cannot see;" The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated Periscopic Crystal Spectacles which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced and are the best remedy for weak and afflicted eyes. Every person using glasses will find to his advantage by consulting a thorough practical optician, as only such is able to suit them properly.

M. Polachek Proprietor of the Columbus Optical Institute is in town at the Washington Hotel, and invites the public in general to call on him immediately, as his stay in Bedford will be only for a very short time.

DISAPPOINTED.—A subscriber writes that "I, as well as others of your subscribers were very much disappointed in not finding a list of the drafted men in the *Inquirer* of the 8th inst." We should have printed the list if we could have procured it in time. In conversation with Capt. Eyster, we got the impresion that he intended to send us a list of the draft of July 5th in time for insertion in the *Inquirer* of the 8th, but none was received. We should have been glad to have published it as a matter of interest to our readers.

Episcopal service will be held at the Springs next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Lutheran Church in the evening at 5 o'clock, on which occasion the Rev. M. Mombert of Lancaster will preach.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—The inmates of the Bedford Hotel were aroused during the night of the 14th inst. by the falling of a heavy body on the pavement between the dining and bar-rooms. Upon hurrying to the place a terrible sight presented itself. A man named W. Swindler, agent for John W. Jenkins, No. 275 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who had been stopping at the hotel for several days had arisen in his sleep and thrust himself out of the window and fell a distance of fifteen feet. He was terribly cut and bruised, his nose was crushed flat, but no limbs were broken. He had returned from the Springs about ten and a half o'clock and retired and this fearful accident occurred directly afterwards.—He is recovering very rapidly.

BEDFORD COUNTY ROLL OF HONOR.—We are grieved to learn that Bedford County has suffered so severely in the last campaign. Up to the departure of Gen. Grant for his present base we had suffered comparatively little. We learn now that George W. Smith, Levi Potter, David Thompson, and Henry Grimes of Middle Woodbury, and Jacob Line, Simon Lutz, John Wilson, two sons of Atlee I. James, of Pleasantville, and several others whose names we do not now recollect are among the slain.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy aged about twelve years, son of William Meloy, of Cumberland Valley township, on last Monday, was thrown from a horse at the residence of C. R. Ray, in Bedford township, and precipitated under an old fashioned wooden horse rake, one of the teeth striking him in the left breast fearfully lacerating it and from which the lung protruded, another struck him in the right loin exposing the bowel. The horse had become frightened by the rake striking a large stone. Dr. B. F. Harry, of Bedford, was called in but could do very little to relieve the unfortunate little sufferer and at five o'clock he expired. The accident occurred about ten o'clock in the morning.

TRADING "BAD EGGS" FOR GOOD ONES.—The world presents some strange characters and it occasionally requires strange circumstances to develope them. We were forcibly reminded of this piece of sage experience by a ludicrous "deal" of a "fellow citizen" which came to our understanding not long ago; thus: A gentleman was quietly enjoying his leisure and ease on the sidewalk fronting his own, neat, cozy residence. His attention was called to a scene in an adjoining lot across the way. There he saw a boy coming out of a stable with a great hat full of eggs. He was met at the door by the proprietor, a close fisted, tight-fitting three cent shaver, who would scale a "greased pole" forty five feet high for a quarter. Shylock closely scrutinized the eggs, taking up one at a time and shaking it, then another, and another until the entire number were examined. They were evidently "bad eggs" of the worst brand.

The gentleman lost sight of the boy and man, hat and eggs, for a few minutes, when he was not a little surprised to discover the boy leaving his (the gentleman's) own residence with the identical hat well filled with eggs. His first conclusion was that the boy had been endeavoring to sell them to his family. "H'lo, boy, what have you got there!" shouted he. Old Shylock answers, "I want to get a new breed of chickens and I sent a few eggs over to exchange," The gentleman having seen the examination felt sure that his people had been trading "good eggs" for bad ones, and upon examination found all as he expected, and that the old skinner had taken this method to trade old eggs for new ones.

MORALE:—What will a miser not do to turn an *honest* penny.

LEFT FOR THE FIELD.—On last Tuesday morning, Lieut. Doyle, of Co. I, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, left again for the scene of active operations in Virginia. This gallant officer has been spending some time in the bosom of his family at New Paris, this county, on a convalescent furlough. While nobly leading a charge, dismounted, on the 3rd of June last, at Bethesda Church, in Virginia, he received a Minie ball through the fleshy part of the right arm below the elbow. The wound was very sore and painful at first but is now fast healing up. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and 1st Major were all wounded in the same charge. The Colonel is also recovering rapidly and will soon be able to take the field. Lieut. Doyle is well know in the western portion of this county as ardent and enthusiastic admirer of our free and liberal institutions, having been born in Ireland and tasted the tyrany of England, Liberty to him is no unmeaning fanciful term, and while the Great Ruler of the Universe endows him with the power to strike for the maintainance of our free institutions, that long will he be found periling his life, if necessary, for their preservation. In the field he is represented as the fearless, brave, intrepid officer, the idol of his men and superiors; and whose moral courage is only equalled by his desire to crush the rebellion, and crush it quickly.

Letter from the 55th Regt. P. V.

From a letter addressed to a friend in this place under the date of vicinity of Petersburg, Virginia, July 8th, 1864, we make the following extracts for the benefit of those who have friends in that regiment:

"It is so very warm here now that a man can hardly breathe. I am now, and have been for the last week, in the rear making out Pay Rolls and Descriptive lists. We expect to be paid off in about two weeks. The cars run from City Point to this place, once in a while they run up to the tresle work about twenty yards from the front. You would have laughed this morning had you seen the engine hitched to an old mortar gun weighing nine tuns; she throws a hundred pound ball. The conductor of the train said we might look for 50,000 more troops inside of two days. "Old Grant" has the "bag," if he can only get the rebels into it; if he does, he'll pull the string mighty tight on them.

"It is a very nice thing to see two armies entrenched, and having a small duel every day. We can go up to Gen. Smith's headquarters and get a fine view of both armies. We can look right into Petersburg, and with a glass see people walking the streets.—Our battery that commands Petersburg throws the shells right into it. We set it on fire two nights ago and after some exertion on the part of the "rebs," they put it out. We could hear the alarm bells very distinctly.

"Our regiment has lost very heavy during the campaign. The boys are all worn out, but they have the hope that this will be the final blow to Rebellion.—Every thing looks favorable so far. I suppose that you have heard by this time that Adam Carn's Company was taken prisoners,—all except Adam and a couple of his men. I saw Will. Filler of the 138th, their regiment lay on the extreme left of our line.—He says that their line advances some every night.—Our regiment went out into the rifle pits last night—they are relieved every forty-eight hours. A person dare not "poke" his head above the pits, in the day time, if he does, he can look for a dozen of bullets to come at him. The rebels have the advantage of our right wing. They have an infilading battery across the Appomattox, which they open now and then upon our pits, but when they commence, our fellows stop them. The battery at Gen Smith's headquarters throws right into her, so that they have to leave.

"We have one good institution in the army and that is the United States Sanitary Commission, if they did not furnish the boys with paper, they could not write. They give it out every day. The Eighteenth Corps received a very fine lot of vegetables from the North, such as onions, cabbage, pickles, potatoes, and a great many other articles. I suppose you folks in Bedford had a nice time on the 4th of July. [A very quiet time, indeed!—Editor.] We in the field had a poor 4th, nevertheless, are willing to sacrifice all holidays for the Country.

* * * * * * * * *

"Yours Very Respectfully,
D. W. RADABAUGH."

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which, in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., near St. Clairsville, Minnie, daughter of John and Sarah Ake, aged 1 year, 11 months and 8 days.

The deceased came to her death by accidentally falling into the mill-race.

On the 12th inst., Adam, son of Jacob Dibert. aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days.

New Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4. 1864—8 mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Charles Pensyl, late of Colrain twp., Bedford Co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY P. DIEHL,
July 15,'64-6t *Administrator.*

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.
J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [ju3-8t.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.
may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
May 13, 1864-4m.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. Dickerson, Principal.
H. W. Fisher, Assistant Principal.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL will begin in Bedford, on MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the Teachers of the County the best possible advantages.

BOARDING, $2,25 per Week.

Teachers will be charged a Tuition fee, barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5,00 to $6,00, according to branches pursued.
June 24, 1864-tf.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.
mar. 18 1864—tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.
WILIAM LASHLEY,
may6,'64-3m. Elbinsville, Pa.

MANHOOD: How Lost, how Restored.
Just published, a new addition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.: also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by
DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.
New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-tf.

FROM THE PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT &CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book,

JUST PUBLISHED:
MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED
Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE
ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S
SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. 12mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.
July 1, 1864-5t.

THE OLD FLAG.!

A CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, devoted to the Election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, UNION and FREEDOM, and *the Right of Suffrage to our Brave Soldiers*, will be issued on the 21st of July, and weekly thereafter until the fall returns of the Presidential Election can be given, from the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburg, Pa.

THE OLD FLAG will contain Portraits of Lincoln, Johnson and other Eminent men; Maps of Battles and Battlefields, and will urge relentless war upon Copperheads until their decisive defeat in November next. It will be a neatly printed paper of twenty columns.

TERMS--Cash in Advance.

One Copy	50 cts.
10 Copies to one address	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
30 " " "	10 00
50 " " "	15 00

And at the same rate (30 cents per copy) for any number over fifty.

☞ Let every earnest Union man at once commence to raise a club for his immediate neighborhood, so that all the numbers can be secured.

☞ The first number will contain a Portrait of President Lincoln, and the second will contain a Portrait of Andrew Johnson. Address
M'CLURE & STONER.
June 24-3t. *Chambersburg, Pa.*

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the
AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.
Pleasantville, June 16, 1864-3t.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOS, BALORAL STAND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS, &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U. S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed to be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
June 10'64-3t. WILLIAM FETTER.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the undersigned having filed his account on the Estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St Clair Township, dec'd, will apply to the Orphans Court, at August term, for a discharge. GEO. D. KAUFFMAN,
July 1, 1864-3t. Admr. of Henry Kauffman, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Ann Maria Barbara Hillegas, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased.
All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. PETER R. HILLEGAS,
JACOB B. HILLEGAS,
July 1, 1864-6t* *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSIAH S. ELDER.
WM. S. ELDER,
June 24, '64-6t* *Administrators.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Thomas Fisher, Administrator of Catharine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford County, Pa., dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on *Monday, the 11th day of July, A. D.* 1864, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper
E. M. ALSIP,
June 17, 2t. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Alex. Gilson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WALTER B. GILSON,
June 10'64-6t* JOHN BROWN, *Admr's.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY WHETSTONE,
Monroe twp., June 10,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Fluck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 14th of June, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.
June 3'64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,
J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of the within Fi Fa's. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 16th day of July*, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest of Jeremiah Smith, in the following TRACT OF LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, Penna., containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less; about Fifty acres cleared, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Lewis Miller, John Cavender, and others, with a Log House, Barn, &c., thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Smith.

ALSO

The following LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, Penna., Fronting about 110 feet and extending back about 200 feet to an Alley adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the East, and by an Alley on the West. Having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame HOUSE, 55 feet by 35, a frame Stable and Log Wash-House. Also, a vacant Lot of Ground in the said Village, fronting on Main street, 55 feet, and extending back 200 feet to an Alley, adjoining Lot of Joseph Crissman's heirs on the West, and an Alley on the East. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17, '64-ts. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county. I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the 22*nd day of July, next*,. Said Real Estate, consisting of One Tract of Land, situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, containing 330 acres, more or less, with a Brick and Log House, Bank Barn and Stable thereon erected, and about 160 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. That, the following named persons are the heirs named in said writ, viz:—1st. Amelia Metzgar, widow. 2d. Sarah, wife of George Corley. 3d. Mary, wife of John Aisip. 4th. Ellen, wife of Wm. Showman. 5th. Daniel Metzgar. 6th. Maria, wife of John Kerr. 7th. Sophia, wife of Emanuel Palmer, who died, leaving issue, six children, viz:—Lavinia Palmer, John Palmer, Elmira Palmer, George Palmer, Susan Palmer, and Henrietta Palmer, who have for their Guardians, John P. Reed and Daniel Metzgar, Esq's. 8th. Louisa, wife of Washington Hollar, and 9th. Susan Metzgar, a minor, of whom John P. Reed, Esq., is Guardian.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17,'64-td. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford county, and to me, as Sheriff of said county, directed, I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of Fred'k. Claar, late of Union township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the 15*th day of July, next*, said Real Estate, consisting of ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing 200 acres, more or less, with Two Log Houses, Log Barn, and Log Stable, thereon erected, and about 150 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. That the following named persons are the heirs named in said writ, viz:—1st. Jacob Claar, share owned by Barthelomew Dibely. 2d. Simon Claar, deceased leaving issue 8 children—Frederick, deceased, leaving one child Elsinda, of whom Christ. Briggle is guardian: Maria wife of Mo

News and Other Items.

SUBSCRIBE for the *Bedford Inquirer*.

ABOUT seventy thousand dollars in gold was recently found in an old cellar in New Hampshire.

THE match between Joe Coburn and Jem Mace has been arranged to come off in October next, £500 a side.

3,000,000 cents and 25,000 two cent pieces were coined at the U. S. Mint during the month of May—and yet they are scarce.

THE Pacific railroad is in running order for thirty-one miles east of Sacramento. The next section of thirty miles is being graded.

A LARGE force of naval artillerists has been ordered to Baltimore from the various navy yards of the north. Some have gone.

MAJ. GEN. Q. A. GILMORE has been assigned to the command of the portion of the Tenth Army Corps now in Washington.

AN Ohio paper states that there are two thousand farms, and two thousand seven hundred wheat fields in Ohio, left without a man to attend to them.

MR. L. E. CHITTENDEN tendered his resignation as Register of the U. S. Treasury, to take effect on or before August 1st. He goes back to his home in Vermont.

A STRANGER at Niagara was swept into the torrent while visiting the Cave of the Winds, on Monday.—He was lost. Despite the guide's warning he slept upon a slippery rock.

THREE brothers of Fitchburg—G. Bowman, Clark and Aaron Simonds—have died in this war, and their widowed mother is now left childless. A noble sacrifice for the country.

IN consequence of the increase of guerrillas in Missouri, Gen. Rosecrans has ordered one or two companies of enrolled militia to be raised for active service in each county of the State.

GEN. HANCOCK.—This able General and gentleman has returned to his command, having again perfectly recovered from his severe wound. He says he feels better now than he has for a year.

THE boat on which Mrs. De Bar, wife of Ben De Bar, the Western manager, was proceeding from N. Orleans to St. Louis, recently, was fired into by guerrillas, and a shot went through that lady's bonnet.

TOM HYER, well known in sporting circles for many years past, died suddenly in New York on Sunday. He was forty-five years old. The jury of inquest returned a verdict that the deceased died of "cardiac dropsy."

JOHN C. HEENAN was seriously injured by a railway accident in England recently. He jumped from the train at the moment of a collision, fell heavily, injured his spine, and has since suffered from a succession of fits.

IT was admitted, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, that during the last ten years Ireland has lost two and a-half millions of its population, and that the exodus is still going on at the rate of one hundred and twenty thousand per annum.

UNTIL further orders no steamboats will be allowed to ascend the Missouri river above Jefferson City without sufficient arms, ammunition and crews competent to defend them against the guerillas, who are swarming the counties along that stream.

GEN. LEE'S personal property, which has been confiscated by the United States Distirct Court, is to be sold on the 19th of this month at Alexandria.—Many of the household articles, it is said, are of extreme richness and value.

THE completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad in Pennsylvania, completed on the 2d inst., opens an important line, connecting Philadelphia with Erie—a distance of 292 miles. The harbor at Erie is said to be the finest on the Lake.

A SUBSTANTIAL REWARD.—It is stated that by naval laws, when an inferior vessel sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth $500,000, Capt. Winslow will be entitled to from $70,000 to $100,000, while the seamen will get from $1,200 to $1,500 each.

A COURT-MARTIAL, for conscripts, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, has sentenced one guilty of desertion, to forfeit all pay and allowances due, and to become due him, and be imprisoned at hard labor for ten years, with a ball weighing twenty-four pounds attached to his leg by a chain four feet long.

A FEELING against England, on the part of the Germans is showing isself in various forms. One of these is the recent action of several authorities in matters of commerce and industry, renouncing the use of English coal, and using that which comes from the pits of Westphalia.

A PORTLAND merchant, who has for some time past missed money in bills out of his drawers, and having watched his clerks in vain, called in the aid of a detective this week, by whose aid he not only discovered the thief, but recovered some of his losses. It was nothing else than a material mouse which had entered the drawers, and carried off the scrip to make a nest for its young.

THE Government being in want of a supply of horses to resist the raid in Maryland, has seized all the horses belonging to the Passenger Railway Companies of Baltimore. The effect is a temporary stoppage of all such railways in that city. They are now deliberating whether or not they shall introduce the 'dummy' engine as a substitute for horses.

"THE OLDEST INHABITANT."—The Gettysburg *Star* says: Mr. Levi Osborne, of Straban township, has brought to our office a terrapin, which has lived on his plantation for a period of one hundred and fifty-four years—according to the initials and date carved on the shell. It bears the initials "M. T., 1710."—It has been frequently picked up during the last eighty years by Mr. Osborne, and by his father before him, who first settled on the place, and it is known to be the same identical terrapin. It has always been found nearly on the same spot—never wandering more than the distance of a few acres from the place.

OIL EXCITEMENT IN FAYETTE.—The recent discovery of oil in Greene county, and the great excitement consequent, have led to an examination of oil indications in Fayette county. The Uniontown *Standard* says: "Quite a number of our citizens having visited Dunkard creek and observed the indications, aside from the actual possessions of the oil, such as the peculiar appearance of the surface soil, the cropping out of rocks peculiar to low formations, the relative positions of the coal veins to the surface, &c. &c., were induced, from their similarity to several points in Fayette, to lease some of the most available territory and commenced a thorough investigation immediately. Browns run, a stream running through German township, and emptying into the Monongahela above Davidson's ferry, and the farm of John Pain, on Redstone creek, a few miles below Uniontown, seem to be the particular points of attraction. Companies are formed—one of them sinking a well, and the other will be ready to go into operation in a few days. The indications at these points are such as to almost insure success—oil and gas appearing in such quantities as to justify the conclusion that all that is needed to put Fayette on a par with her sister county in the oil trade is bvt to sink the shaft."

LOOK OUT FOR THE

PATENT SELF-FASTENING STEEL COLLAR.

AN application for a Patent being now pending in the United States Patent Office for an improved construction of Steel and other Metallic Collars, invented by the undersigned, which article, when put upon the market, cannot but

Supercede all Metallic Collars now in Use,

I have concluded to

CLOSE OUT MY PRESENT STOCK

of Steel Collars, amounting to several thousand dozens, and embracing

The American Steel Collar,
(my own make,) and
Atkinson's English Steel Collar,
(the article advertised by Mr. WARD,) at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

Postage extra, 15 cents each Collar. Sizes, from 13 to 17 inches. Styles:

SQUARE OR ROUNDED CHOKERS,
SQUARE OR ROUNDED TURNOVERS, and
STANDING AND TURNOVER COMBINED.

The Trade supplied at a Discount of 20 per cent. from the lowest Wholesale prices mentioned in my circular of march last.

Address OTTO ERNST,
Corner Bowery & Canal St., New York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Patent Self-Fastening Steel Collar!

June 10, 1863.

THE ROUND TABLE,

THE GREAT NATIONAL PAPER,

Pubilshed in New York Every Week.

THE ROUND TABLE has now become an established success, and is everywhere recognized as the leading journal of the land for literary and art news, and for free and impartial criticism.

It has a great variety of matter in each number. There is always

Something for the Family,
For the Professional Man,
For the Soldier,
For the Merchant,
For the Student,
For Every Good Citizen.

WHAT IS SAID OF

THE ROUND TABLE.

"Polished, dignified and scholarly."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"Full of life and spirit, and marked by a pervading elevation, independence and intellectuality."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"The ability, fearlessness and independence of this new weekly periodical will give it a strong hold upon public favor,"—*Boston Journal.*

"Gains in pungency and variety as it proceeds."—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

"Unsurpassed by any weekly journal in this or any other country.—*New York Express.*

"We like it hugely."—*Portland Advertiser.*

"Shows much ability and independence."—*Boston Recorder.*

"Much needed."—*Washington Star.*

"Beautifully printed, and contains a list of contributions which vies with those of our best monthly magazines."—*New York Evening Post.*

"Its writers are among our most distinguished authors and writers in the various fields of Journalism, and in all the professions."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"Supports the Government without being partisan."—*Taunton Gazette.*

"Has already made a position for itself. Its spirit is independent, and its influence good."—*Evangelist.*

"Its leaders on national affairs, and its letters on art, are probably not surpassed in carefulness of statement and diction by the best specimens of the kind in the older reviews."—*Boston Transcript.*

"We wish it could be read by every man in the country, be his politics what they may."—*Boston Courier.*

"Dignified, calm and temperate."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

"Able, dignified, lively and readable."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"Ably conducted."—*Hartford Times.*

"Able, thoughtful and discriminating."—*Hartford Press.*

"Has fully established its claim on the public confidence and patronage."—*National Intelligencer.*

"Thoroughly loyal in politics, sound and orthodox in religion, without being devoted to the interest of any party, sect or church,"—*Geneva* (N. Y.) *Courier.*

THE ROUND TABLE

Has received general welcome throughout the country among all good citizens, of whatever party or creed.

It is Sent to Subscribers at the Following Rates:

Six Months, - - - - $2 50
One Year, - - - - - 5 00

Each number contains at least twelve pages of reading matter, splendidly printed, on the best of paper. To add to the comfort of reading it, as well as for its preservation, a Portfolio File has been manufactured, which will be furnished to subscribers at cheap rates.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

Subscriptions must be accompanied with the money. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
116 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

June 3'64-tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE,

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, May 20, '64-1y. *Agent.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases,** after account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS. SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES

AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY, IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

[L. S.]

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.

April 22, 1864—c.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stoneratown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Bost Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Langour*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary brands and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatality epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by these direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chol